

AT FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor. A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

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All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1862, will have their paper discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can continue this rule, if they desire to do so.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. S. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL
C. H. KENDALL, & CO.
SUMMER MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St., 9-ft.

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles,
Lancet's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines which are warranted as being pure.

November 26, 1862.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,

Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and

Market Streets, immediately opposite the old stand Wilming-

ton, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line

of business. He keeps constantly hand, Lime, Cement,

Plaster, Plaster-Hail, Philadelphia Brick, Fine

Brick, &c. To Distillers of Tertamine,—he is prepared to put

on Stiles at the shortest notice

May 20—37-ly

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE UNDESIGNED having qualified at December

Term, 1862, of the County Court of New Hanover county, as Administrator upon the death of Peter M. Walker, hereby notifies all persons

to whom it may concern, that said estate is now

settled, and that no further payment by law,

or otherwise, is due or owing to him.

MALCOLM H. WALKER, Admin.

Dec. 17th, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDESIGNED having qualified at December

Term, 1862, of the County Court of New Hanover

county, as Executor of the last Will and

Testament of Sarah Smith, deceased, hereby

notifies all persons having claims against

the estate, that said estate is now

settled, and that no further payment by law,

or otherwise, is due or owing to him.

AMOS WOOTTON, Executor.

Dec. 17th, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDESIGNED having qualified at September

Term, A. D. 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert E. Drane, deceased, hereby

notifies all persons having claims against

the estate, that said estate is now

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W. M. B. FLANNER, Executor.

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C. C. DRANE, Executor.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

NOT There are any number of reports adrift with reference to the numerical force of the enemy in the Eastern part of this State. Rumor and the "reliable gentleman" put the force at and around Beaufort Harbor, and between that place and Newbern, and at Newbern and in its vicinity, at one hundred and fifty thousand, all told. Now, this is evidently an exaggeration, and is only significant so far as it plainly indicates that the enemy's force has recently received large accessions. At the latest accounts probably fifty, and certainly sixty, thousand would cover the whole Abolition force of the points named.

But this is only what was there at the last advices. What will soon be there is another thing. The enemy's force was not only swelled, but was constantly and rapidly swelling by accessions of troops from other quarters, indicating a determination, on the part of the invaders, to make N. Carolina a principal seat of war, if not the principal seat of war, and main base of operations against Richmond, the capture of which city, within the next four months is to be essential to the Lincoln administration at home, as well as to the Yankee government abroad. Without this capture the nation that Lincoln now rules over will not much longer submit to his imbecile tyranny, nor pour out its blood and treasure for a cause which it will feel to be hopeless; neither will foreign nations longer withhold recognition heretofore.

The attempted advance upon Richmond from the direction of Northern Virginia has been three tried and thrice proved a failure—once under McDowell, once under Pope, and once under Burnside. The advance by way of York River was tried under McClellan, and then took water and left in disgust. The plan of an advance from Suffolk seems also to have been found impracticable, and a new "base" appears to be sought for.

Pursuing had rather a good time in North Carolina. He made reputation at a cheap rate. With a thoroughly equipped and large army he overwhelmed our small force at Newbern, and still smaller force at Roanoke Island, and gained very decided advantages for the Federal cause. Perhaps he thinks he can renew his career of victory simply by returning to the scenes of his former easily achieved triumphs; at any rate the opinion gains ground in the public mind, that the negroes will be turned out to the tender mercies of the "Noble STANLEY," or to Gen. Foster, when, in the event of their refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Abolition Government, they are thrust into prison.

Upon the whole, the state of things in the counties over which STANLEY lords it, is bad as bad can be, and the worst of it is that the meanest traitors and patricians are themselves degenerate sons of the soil—natives of the very counties they have done their best to betray and which they now rejoice in oppressing.

The impression appears to gain ground, that the enemy are about moving in force from Beaufort and Newbern. They have a large armed and transport fleet at the first-named point, together with some two iron-clads; they have also a heavy land force at Morehead City and Newbern. As will be seen, Gen. WHITING anticipates an early attack upon this place, and his means of information are of course superior to ours, while his ability to form a correct opinion is of course incomparably so. We could call especial attention to his address to the citizens of town. "All non-combatants ought to be out of the way, women and children especially."

most acceptable to the circle of readers for whose delectation the correspondences are prepared.

Some of our people complain of this sort of thing. But it sells, and we suppose will be kept up.

For what's the worth of anything?

But so much money as will bring?

The gentleman signing himself "Personne," is spoken of very highly as honorable man, and doubtless believed what he wrote, but he was woefully misinformed about many things. Our South Carolina friends behaved in a manner worthy of their chivalrous State, but they did no more or better than our North Carolina troops.—*Daily Journal*, 12th.

Things in Hyde County.

We learn that things have reached a terrible pass in Hyde County. One BANNISTER MIDYET is lord there with a high hand. He has a company of brother Buffalo thieves, made up of the scoundrels of the county, and commanded by a notorious character known as SYLVESTER McGOWAN. He (MIDYET) is employed in making the citizens take the oath of allegiance to the Lincoln government, and he threatens all those who refuse, with the alternative of being driven out of the county and having their property confiscated. He has made regular appointments to address the people, and the burden of his song consists in chanting praises to his "patriotic Stanley," declaring himself a true Southern man, lauding the bravery and brilliant achievements of the Yankees, misrepresenting the state of affairs in the South, and calling upon God to witness his purity of motive in taking upon himself this task. He says he is actuated solely by the deep love he has for the people of his native country, and love for the "old flag" under which his ancestors "fought, bled and died."

AMONG the corps which distinguished themselves during the fighting at Kinston and Spring Bank on the Saturday and Sunday of the fighting down there, we have the assurance of a gentleman not connected with the company, that none did more efficient service or became more gallantly than did Bunting's Battery. Our informant, who was an eye witness of a considerable part of the engagement, speaks in the highest terms of the impetuosity displayed by Captain BUNTING, his officers and men.

As this battery was got up in our midst, and the company is composed of men from this town and surrounding country, we naturally take an especial interest in its movements, and feel almost a personal pride in all that redounds to its honor.

AGAIN IN SERVICE.—We see that General PILLOW has again joined the army, having arrived at Murfreesboro' on the 5th, and been immediately assigned to the command of a brigade in the field.

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Company A.—None.

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Company F.—Sergeant L J Deberry, wounded in foot, by bayonet, accidentally; Private W L Lewis, wounded and taken prisoner; Private John H Carter, way, wounded slightly in head; Private Benj. Baker, slightly in thigh.

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A COUPLE of days ago, I was despatched to Eastern North Carolina, to the head of the Neuse River, to be in command of a division of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the 1st Division of the Army of Tennessee. The division is, for my reasons, despatched by the Army, and recent developments give countenance to the report that the Monitor and Passaic were destined for this part. But for the interpretation of probabilities we might say this had them knowing at our disposal. It should indeed prove that these Monitor's are not fit to go to sea, it will relieve us of many unpleasant apprehensions and cast a dampen on the Yankee Government and people in comparison with that which consequent upon the defeat at Fredericksburg would strike in insignificance. Of the truth of the reported sinking of the Monitor and iron-clad, to be sure, we have no reason for doubt.

At the latest dates there were in the harbor of Beaufort, N. C., some 50 transports and 21 armed vessels. Considering the immense supplies and material of war and facilities for transportation required by any considerable body of troops, we are not surprised at the number of transports, but are unable to account for the war-vessels otherwise than by supposing them destined to take part in some combined naval and military attack on some point not South of Charleston. That such attack has not already been made is, in all probability, due to the loss of the iron-clad.

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"The regiment ever fought more bravely than did the 1st Regt. Both officers and men displayed the most heroic qualities. Capt. Lane, with one section of Capt. St. John's battery, fought the whole Yankee force from 8 A.M. on Saturday morning till late in the afternoon, when they were joined by six companies of the 1st Regt. and Capt. McDaniel's. The place where the fight commenced, is six miles from the town of Kinston, and not more, as stated by some.

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Our disappointments of our boyish days equalled that which we experienced in being told that ROBINSON CURRIS was not true—that it was merely a story made up—that the gods and the parrot, and honest man Friday were only creatures of the imagination, and that even the respectable CURRIS himself never had any existence outside of the pages of DODGE. We confess to a somewhat similar feeling after reading the glowing periods or admiring the picturesque paragraphs of accomplished correspondents like "Personne" of the *Charleston Courier*. They are splendid word pictures—beautiful works of imagination, but we fear that they are little else. Personne's account of the fighting in this State during the recent raid of the Yankees against Goldsboro', belonged essentially to the department of imaginative literature. As literature it was very fine, but as history, it was not so good. Its object appeared to be simply to claim and keep claiming nearly everything for South Carolina. If the facts did not quite bear this out, so much the worse for the facts." This misrepresentation of things, by correspondents is no doubt unintentional. It is not done through malice aforethought, but is the result of prepossession, prejudice, State pride, and a desire to supply the absence of real information by such rumors and surmises as may seem most plausible, or at any rate,

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It is only fair to add, in this place, that the above remarks by no means apply sweepingly to those citizens of this State who opposed secession to the very last. As a class these citizens have shown themselves no less brave and patriotic than any other of their fellow citizens. Our main object is to account for the present position of affairs politically, as also to deprecate the spirit, which, for party purposes, delights to bring into play a species of tactics that cannot prove otherwise than injurious to the State, the Confederacy and the cause.

DAILY JOURNAL.

It is reported that the enemy is to commence an onward movement to-morrow from Newbern, but in what direction the report does not state. It is premised that his object is either to come here, or to reach one or more points on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. A very short time will decide the question of their destination and probably, also test the efficiency of our preparations to resist an attack upon this point.

DAILY JOURNAL.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made by the Council of State:

Board of Internal Improvements.—Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren, L. J. Hale of Cumberland.

Literary Board.—Rev. William E. Peil, of Raleigh, Dr. William Elias of Gaston, and Prof. Richard Sterling of Greensboro'.

SYLVESTER McGOWAN.

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DAILY JOURNAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

VALLANDIGHAM IN FAVOR OF EUROPEAN INTERVENTION—RENCONTRE BETWEEN HALLIECK AND STANTON—SHERMAN FORCED TO FALL BACK FROM VICKSBURG—THE YANKEE CONGRESS &c.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11th, 1863.

It is reported in the city that Northern papers, of the 8th inst., say that Vallandigham has made a speech in favor of European intervention, but the papers of that date received make no allusion to it. It is also reported that Hallieck and Stanton have had a personal interview.

The Richmond Enquirer has Washington papers of the 8th and 9th inst. They admit that Sherman was forced to fall back from Vicksburg before overwhelming forces, and say that a hasty battle must ensue before the place can be captured.

The Washington Chronicle denounces Seymour's message as a lame and impotent argument to support the open and undisguised treason of the opposition.

The Yankee House of Representatives has postponed until the 14th inst. the resolution declaring any proposition for negotiation or the cessation of hostilities would be just and honorable.

The South is not thoroughly aroused—the late victories have crowned its arms; have made it more resolute and determined than ever. The North, on the contrary, is demoralized by a succession of reverses which even the merciful despatches of its Generals fail to conceal. The whole Northern people are writhing under the disgrace of the continued defeat of their well equipped armies by as they themselves term them, a half-starved, ragged mob of rebels. Will their last experience in the war increase the prestige of their few lives in the field? It is hardly probable.

A telegram from Nashville, on the 7th inst., says that the Federal army is chasing the rebels, and was yesterday eight miles beyond Murfreesboro. General Rains was buried at Nashville on the 7th inst. Gen. Hanson's body was brought in the same day.

A rebel force, six thousand strong attacked Springfield, Missouri, and shelled the town. The Yankees contended a vigorous resistance.

YANKEE PRISONERS TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE—THE FRENCH CABINET ON INTERVENTION—ANOTHER YANKEE LIE.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 11th, 1863.

About one hundred Yankee prisoners have taken the oath of allegiance, and commence work this week in the foundries.

A foreign correspondent of an abolition paper says that De L' Huy has resigned, and it is reported that the French Cabinet has abandoned all intention of mediation for the present.

FRANC TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF MATAMORAS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11th, 1863.

Latest advices from San Antonio, state that an express from Brownsville had brought information that four thousand French troops had landed at Matamoras and taken possession of the city.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 8th, 1863.

From the latest information, I am satisfied that the enemy's transports have gone up the River. Only seven gun-boats are between the mouth of the Yazoo River and Mississippi. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger. We intend to hold it.

(Signed) J. C. PEMBERTON,

Lieut. Gen'l Comdg.

DESIGNATION OF BURNSIDE—HOOKER TAKES HIS PLACE—SPEECH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12th, 1863.

A dispatch from Washington, on the 2d inst., states that Burnsides has resigned, and that Hooker has been appointed in his place.

Thaddeus Stevens, in a speech in the House of Representatives, declared the States in rebellion are not only out of the Union, but had no constitutional obligations, and all relations between them and the Federal Government arose solely out of war measures on its part, and their position as belligerents.

The New York World admits a severe Union defeat at Vicksburg, with a loss of five thousand, and many valuable officers.

Gold in the 8th was quoted at 136.

GEN. PTRYON AFTER THE YANKEES.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 12th, 1863.

Gen'l Ptryon encoutered Dodge's mounted riflemen, five miles from Suffolk, with two companies of cavalry, and routed them, inflicting considerable loss. Learning that thirty-five hundred Yankees were at Carrsville, Ptryon pushed across to intercept them, but they fled on his approach and escaped.

LATER FROM YANKEEDOM.

FREMONT, Va., Jan. 12th, 1863.

The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 10th inst. Dispatches from St. Louis indicate the probable capture of Springfield, Mo., by the Confederates, with a very large amount of arms stores, arms and ammunition.

Rosenzweig has issued an order that all captured rebels be confined and substein at my ratings, until Jeff Davis' recent proclamation is revoked. Rosenzweig's headquarters are ten miles beyond Murfreesboro.

Gold in New York on the 9th, 138. Stock market excited.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12th, 1863.

The Africa brings Liverpool dates to the 28th inst. The news of the battle at Fredericksburg created great interest in England. The impression in Liverpool was unfavorable to the hopes of an early peace. The workingmen of Manchester adopted a congratulatory address to Lincoln on his proclamation. The English Revenue accounts show an increase during the year of two million three hundred and ninety-two thousand pounds. The Times thinks this shows that cotton is not king, and it is far better for England to keep all cotton operations on public purse until absorbed in other trades, than vary one point in its national policy.

KENTUCKY.

HICKORY, Jan. 13th, 1863.

Gov. Robinson's message recommends Kentucky to stand and protest against Lincoln's proclamation. It is to be noted that the election of Judge Aiken, Wm. C. Rives and Charles Russell have been nominated in the House of Delegates.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

Thirteen Senators were present to day. No quorum.

Adjourned until to-morrow. In the House a question appeared. Mr. Curry, of Alabama, was elected Speaker pro tempore. Several bills were introduced for a modification of the existing law. Mr. Jenkins introduced a resolution approving the conduct of certain citizens of Louisiana within the enemy's lines. Mr. Foote offered a resolution that the South consent to the plan for the re-constitution of the former Union, not for an armistice, as long as Lincoln's proclamation is unrevoked; nor ever to negotiate except upon the basis of an unconditional recognition; never to consent to any alliance, commercial or otherwise, with the New England States. He would be willing to negotiate with the South on the Mississippi, which may be willing to stipulate and enter to a league offensive and defensive, when the party at the North shall overthrow Lincoln's power. Offers to guarantee to the Northwestern States the free navigation of the Mississippi wherever they declare their inclination to withdraw from the war, and presents inducements to the States West of the Rocky Mountains to withdraw from the Federal Union, etc.

All of which were referred. Also resolutions demanding an investigation of frauds in flour contracts, etc. Pending which the House adjourned.

FROM GEN. BRAAG'S ARMY.

[Special to the Advertiser & Register.]

TULALOMA, Jan. 12th, 1863.

Our packets are now within 6 miles of Murfreesboro.

The Nashville Union of the 7th inst., mentions the arrival of rebel officers, including B. F. Eddings, J. D. Leane, of the forty-first, with 610 prisoners. Official reports show a more sanguinary conflict before Murfreesboro than was at first supposed. Hardee's corps was the highest distinction. Every officer of Breckinridge's staff was wounded, or had a horse shot under him. Col. O'Hare, Chief of his Staff, Maj. Jas. Wilson and Captain C. G. Martin had their clothes riddled and horses shot. Lieut. Cabell Breckinridge, son of General Breckinridge, only 18 years old, is among the wounded. Loss in Breckinridge's Division 600. Total loss in Clark's Division 300.

LECTURE.—We are happy to state that Judge Shepard has consented to deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Raleigh on the 21st instant. The proceeds of the lecture are to go to the relief of our gallant soldiers.

Judge S. is a most pleasant speaker, and the public may confidently expect a rich treat. Let every one attend.—Progress.

John Martin.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT—We have been shown a counterfeit ten dollar bill, of the Hoyer & Ludwig is well calculated to deceive, and yet, by careful scrutiny, can easily be detected. The scroll work in the vignettes of the counterfeits are entirely different, and much plainer than in the genuine. In the word "fundable," which gives it the appearance of "H," making the word, at first glance read fundable, while in the counterfeit, the word is very distinct, and the type larger than in the genuine. In the vignette in the centre of the right end of the bill, the counterfeiter, the car next to the engine has four distinct panels, while in the genuine, it looks like a platform loaded with cotton bales. In the same vignette in the counterfeit the steamboat has but one deck, while in the genuine the boat has two decks. The border on the top and bottom of the counterfeits is wider and the "ten dollars" larger than in the genuine. There are several other differences which can be readily seen. The best way is to refuse all bills of the Hoyer and Ludwig issue, and thus drive them from circulation. The counterfeiter can be seen in our counting room.—Augusta Chronicle.

Vanity Fair says that Wadsworth's face was so long and solemn after it was decided that Seymour was elected Governor of New York, he was offered a thousand dollars for his likeness to put on hand-irons to keep children away from the fire.

The Undersigned having at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, made an Execution of the last will and testament of Robert H. Moore, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons interested to come and make their claims to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleased in-harbor of their recovery.

H. C. GRIFFITH, Esq., Procurator.

Henry M. Deane is hereby summoned to my office to settle all debts due, and to receive and receipt for all money due to said estate.

This was the largest and most brilliant gathering which has taken place in Canada since the Prince of Wales' visit.

Intervention.

The following, from the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, appears to have much consistency:

"The late foreign news confirms the belief that the French Emperor designs to persist in his mediation, even if he has to proceed alone. So well informed does this latter correspondent profess to be, that he gives the probability to be contained in the letter of the French Minister with considerable particularity. The offer of mediation by Napoleon, he says, will be accompanied by a letter from Drouot de L'Haye, stating, in substance, that the Emperor believes the propagation of an armistice an act in no way injurious to the interest and honor of the United States, but on the contrary, eminently useful; that it is not his intention to press it upon the Federal Government, which alone can determine the time when the friendly office of France may be accepted, but that the President must be aware that any protracted refusal of her offers would necessitate the Emperor to listen to the Southern representatives, whose propositions for recognition have hitherto been rejected, because he has always entertained the hope of seeing our difficulties amicably settled and the Union restored. The official communication will conclude by stating that the French Government expects Mr. Lincoln will naturally consider the peculiar situation in which it is placed, and also take into consideration the uses and customs established in the case referred to in his proposition by writers on international law."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, under date of December 15th, says:

"There is no doubt of a secret league between Slidell and the French Government—Slidell being naturally interested in the affairs of N. Orleans, where his property has been confiscated, and the French Government looking upon Louisiana as almost a French province.

The arrival of the French fleet at New Orleans was received with great joy by Southerners, and the official journals announced the fact in terms which would have been offensive to any government but that of the United States." He says: "Although indications for the moment are that, while a better feeling is growing towards us (the Yankees), in England, the contrary is true of France."

The Herald, of the 5th, has an editorial on the prospect of intervention in American affairs by Napoleon.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

The last *Raleigh Standard* has something to say in reference to the Board of Internal Improvements and the proxy of the State in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

To all this we have only to answer that Mr. WALLACE, 'our President pro tem., and now regularly elected President of the Road, was the unanimous choice of the Board of Directors, and, as events showed, the unanimous choice of the Stockholders without distinction of party. These were facts which we knew. We knew and Governor VANCE knew that Mr. FARLEY, whose motives we do not in any way impugn, thought differently and desired the election of a gentleman now, or recently, a citizen of Savannah. Hence the resolution of instruction, which, indeed, would never have come up at all had the proxy been appointed at a meeting of the board to which all the members had been summoned. That the error in the letters sent to Mr. Kirkland and the other member of the board was wholly unintentional we know, but it was committed, nevertheless, and gave to the action of the board a direction totally different from what it would have been had all the members been present. We are making no complaint now about this matter of non-summons, but said, when opportunity offered, we had a right to place failures fairly in regard to some matters which took place in our absence, without accusation of bitterness.

We might say more, but really the matter is not of sufficient importance to occupy time or take up space. We briefly add that we pledged ourself to Governor VANCE that should Mr. WALLACE not receive a very large majority of the individual stock, he would resign, even if elected by the vote of the State. However, this is neither here nor there. The official proceedings of the Board are spread upon its minutes by the Secretary.—They stand for themselves. During a connection of four years with the Board of Internal Improvements, we never knew that it had a reporter, so that the official proceedings are the only matters with which the newspapers have anything to do. By the way, the *Standard* affects ignorance of the fact that it has not been very usual to request a member of the Board if present to my meeting to act in the absence of the regular proxy.

We might say that it would perhaps take as well for the *Standard* not to teach itself quite so ostentatiously to Gov. VANCE's credit. But it can please itself, and, so far as goes, it will please us. We make no attack upon Governor VANCE. Upon the contrary, we give him peace whenever we can, and where we cannot we prefer to remain silent. Thinking of invoking Gov. VANCE's name and relying upon Gov. VANCE's popularity in a game that may be "played out" sooner than those engaged in it see to think. We doubt whether it is a course likely to benefit Gov. VANCE or to win the approval of his true friends.

The Confederate General JAMES E. RAINS, who was killed at Murfreesboro', was, it appears, a native of Nashville, about 33 years of age, a lawyer by profession, formerly editor of the *Republican Banner* of Nashville, in which capacity he was the successor of Gen. ZOLLIKER. We find this account in the *Knoxville Register*, and give it because many of our readers are apt to fall into the trap that the deceased was one of our North Carolina RAINS. He was altogether a different person.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—We notice that Mr. BURKELMEIER is again making Cigars—a very good article, too, as the times go. They are really worth "puffing." The attempt to get up an editorial convention this month at Macon, Ga., proved a complete failure. It was determined to try the thing again at Augusta, Ga., on the 4th of February.

FIRE.—We learn that the alarm of fire about three o'clock this morning was occasioned by the burning of a detailed building belonging to the "Confederate Sword Factory," in the Southern part of town. The building we believe, was used partly as a dwelling and partly as a tin shop. No other building was injured.

FIRST SOUTHERN MATCHES.—Manufactured by H. DUMLER, Richmond, Va. This is the label upon a box before us, which contains some specimens of the article indicated.

We have tried the matches and they seem to us to be a very good article, equal to any other matches and Mr. DUMLER will supply them at reasonable prices, considering the times.

Small Fox

We hear and read about the existence of this loathsome disease in various parts of the country. The Salisbury Watchman of the 5th instant, now before us, says that it has manifested itself in that (Rowan) county. A friend informed us yesterday of its being among some free negroes in Robeson county. It is in Georgia and in East Tennessee, having been brought by parole or exchanged prisoners, who had been brought in contact with it at Cairo.

In view of this state of the case we would urge upon all the duty of being vaccinated, and having all under their control vaccinated. This will ensure immunity from attack and check the spread of the disease.

The book that the North obtained in the election of Abraham Lincoln is said to be a *ba-bon*.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has issued his threatened emancipation proclamation on the first of January. He indicates certain States and parts of States as exempt from its operation. North Carolina is not among the exemptions.

Mr. FENNINGTON, of the Raleigh *Progress*, announces that he has secured the services of Mr. JOHN B. NEATHERY, who will be hereafter associated with him in the business and editorial departments of the *Progress*. Mr. NEATHERY is a practical printer.

HEADQUARTERS 4th Regt. N. C. T.

Camp near Goldsboro', Jan. 6th, 1863.

The good people of the Northern part of Duplesis will please accept my thanks for a lot of blankets, shoes, socks, shirts, etc., etc., sent by Mrs. Jernigan and Bassett to the soldiers of this Regiment.

THOS. S. KENAN, Col. Commanding.

From the Raleigh *Progress*.

JANUARY 6th, 1863.

J. L. FENNINGTON.—Dear Sirs.—The Yankee force in Newbern is about 30,000 men and Maj. Gen. Negley's division is landing at Morehead City and camping at Carolina City. The 5th and 10th New York landed at that place one week ago to day, and are there waiting for the balance of the division. Wilmington was the place of attack, but the iron-clad did not turn up right, one having put in at Beaufort harbor badly damaged and unfit for service until repaired, and the other iron-clad supposed to be sunk at sea. Since the disaster among the iron-clads the Yankee programme may be changed and the attack made on Goldsboro' or Weldon. The Yankees say they have three hundred Indians, but my opinion is they are negroes painted up as Indians. A Yankee chaplain last Sunday and also on Christmas day made proclamation to the negroes at Newbern, telling them forever free. Gen. Foster's last raid towards Hamilton, or Williamson, stole several pairs of horses and a number of carriages, and has made Mrs. Col. Emory a present of an establishment and she is driving around town in a grand style.

TAKEN VICTORY BY THE STATE LINE.—A correspondent gives the following as some of the practical results of the late victory achieved by the Virginia State Line: The men, already elated by their victories, were still more jubilant on discovering that their capture consisted of nine boats, (60 feet long each) containing 500 Austrian rifles, with large supplies of ammunition; but what pleased their fancy more than all besides were 500 overcoats, 500 jackets, 500 pairs of drawers, 500 pairs of splendid army shoes, 3,600 pairs yarn socks, 600 thick shirts, 500 pairs pants, 800 good army hats and hundreds of heavy blankets, besides heavy supplies of sugar, salt, and coffee. The value of the whole can be safely estimated at \$250,000. The loss on our side was three killed and seven wounded. Among the latter was Capt. Kesler and Findlay, who were painfully injured, but not dangerously. These gentlemen deserve high commendation for their gallant conduct during the engagement. It fell to the lot of Col. Beckley, of the 1st Regiment, to lead the main charge against the enemy, and to his many bearing and bold leadership of his men may be attributed our speedy success.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Sunday last the 4th instant, the residence of Mrs. MARY NEWTON about three miles from Confederate Point, was completely destroyed by fire, and that Mrs. NEWTON herself, who was unable to give any account of it. The loss of property by fire is estimated at ten to twelve thousand dollars.

How the fire originated is not known, there having been no one in the house at the time but the old lady, who was unable to give any account of it. The loss of property by fire is estimated at ten to twelve thousand dollars.

It is needless to make further mention of individual instances of gallantry, for all (both men and officers) did their duty nobly. Our commanding officer, Colonel Clarkson, won the admiration of his whole command, for he was ever seen at the post of danger and duty cheering his men onward!

Meeting of North Carolina Troops.
Camp 14th N. C. Troops, December 20, 1862.

Col. R. T. BENNETT.

Sir: At the suggestion of a number of gentlemen of this Regiment, we, the undersigned, respectfully beg leave to inquire whether or not it would be a branch of discipline to express our opinion in a public meeting of the Regiment, in regard to recent resolutions offered in the Legislature of our State, contravening the authority of the Confederate Government.

W. H. WATKINS,
JNO. W. MCGREGOR,
DAVID C. TILMAN,
Committee.

HEADQUARTERS 14th N. C. TROOPS, December 20, 1862.

MOSSES, WATKINS, MCGREGOR AND TILMAN.

Gentlemen: Your note making enquiry as to the propriety and consistency with discipline of expressing an opinion respecting the resolutions of our Legislature, is in hand; and I hasten to inform you that the "Articles of War" are not infringed by action on the premises.

I am, respectfully,
R. T. BENNETT, Col.
Comdg 14th N. C. Troop.
To W. Watkins, J. W. McGregor, D. C. Tilman.

The foregoing information having been received, a meeting, consisting of the different Companies of the Regiment, convened upon the remaining grounds.

On motion of A. A. Waddell, J. W. Tracy was called to preside over the deliberations of the meeting, and P. H. Turner and G. W. Strode to act as Sec. Treas.

The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be an expression of opinion relative to resolutions which had passed the second reading in one House of the General Assembly of North Carolina, which, in spirit and substance, nullify the Conscription Act of the Confederacy.

On motion, a committee of the following soldiers, to wit:

W. B. Bird, Company A; H. J. Berrier, Company B;

J. Bonner, Company D; J. M. Whitmire, Company H; A. A. Nuddell, Company C; J. B. Martin, Company E; J. W. Rawly, Company G; W. H. Hunt, Company I; L. N. Keith, Company K—was appointed to draft a preamble and resolution.

The committee having retired a short time, returned, reporting the following, all of which were considered, serialized and adopted by acclamation:

WHEREAS, it became necessary, in view of the alarming movements of the military forces of the United States for the suppression of rebellion, for the State of North Carolina to call upon the people of the State to furnish men, arms and equipment for the defense of the State, and to provide for the maintenance of a well-organized, disciplined and efficient militia, to repel sudden attacks and to suppress insurrections and seditions.

And whereas, it is the opinion of the members of the Committee that the same is necessary to sustain the recent invasion of our State, to repel the armed forces of the United States, to maintain the rights and freedom of the people, to protect the property, the authority to raise and support armies for the benefit of the *civis romanus* *est tunc*: Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we have unfeigned confidence in our Chief Magistrate, Jefferson Davis, the Christian Warrior and statesman.

2nd. That the recommendation of the Executive, even though it may be the opposite of the Conscription Law, in its own judgment, is correct.

3rd. That, in the course of our discussions, the members of the Committee agreed to the following resolution:

That this House of Representatives, in view of the recent invasion of our State, and the probability of a general war, do, in their judgment, consider it expedient to re-establish the Conscription Act.

4th. That from our distant bureaus on the Rappahannock, we receive frequent intelligence of the movements of the rebels, who are now evidently preparing to re-enter the struggle, consecrated in the fears of our countrymen by so much of our blood, on account of their precipitate action.

These being nothing further on hand, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. W. TRACY, Chairman.

G. W. STRODE, Secretary.

THE BATTLE OF GOLDSBORO.—GEN. ROBERTSON'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, Goldsboro', Dec. 19th, 1862.

Capt. A. N. EVANS, A. A. G., Headquarters, Evans' Brigade, in the Field.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in accordance with your order, I left Morehead Hall, on the Goldsboro' and Kingston Railroad, at 11:30 o'clock, a.m. on the 15th inst., and with Leavenworth's portions of Ferrell's and Evans' regiments, with a section of Artillery, of the 1st North Carolina, which has the responsibility of the command of the Confederate Congress, met at Mansfield, while Rosencrantz advanced with his artillery, and, behind earthworks, thrown up as his troops moved forward.

Gen. Bragg has adopted the wise policy of retiring to a position in which Rosencrantz must again attack him; where our army will have all the advantages which Rosencrantz would have employed if Bragg had again assailed the abolitionists at Stone river.

We can retreat whenever and as long as Rosencrantz's army is superior to our own. Every day's march towards Stone river is equivalent to the loss of one thousand to five thousand men to the enemy. While each day's retrogression on Bragg's part increases his strength, Grant advanced unopposed into Mississippi.

Pemberton and Price won a victory every day by retreating. There has been no battle in North Mississippi since the defeat of Van Dorn at Corinth and his subsequent dash into Holly Springs where he committed such sad havoc on Grant's army stores, and yet at this time, Grant's great army which we could not resist, has been compelled to withdraw, and now he is idle at Oxford, in the extreme north of the State. McClellan could force us to leave Mississippi, but we believe his equals when his lines of communication must extend back to Washington from Richmond.

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